

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1901.....No. 2

JUNE CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Daily.....Copies.....Date.....Copies.....

1.....74,060.....16 Sunday.....93,400

2 Sunday.....96,730.....17.....71,350

3.....72,530.....18.....72,020

4.....71,920.....19.....71,660

5.....72,090.....20.....71,480

6.....71,770.....21.....72,080

7.....71,900.....22.....73,120

8.....73,760.....23 Sunday.....94,230

9 Sunday.....97,865.....24.....71,930

10.....72,620.....25.....73,230

11.....71,500.....26.....72,980

12.....71,750.....27.....72,970

13.....72,130.....28.....73,090

14.....71,650.....29.....75,820

15.....75,570.....30 Sunday.....95,025

Total for the month.....2,296,230

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....68,220

Net number distributed.....2,228,010

Average daily distribution.....74,230

And, said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of June was 8.64 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of July, 1901.

J. F. FARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1905.

OLD BALDY ON THE STAGE.

Patriotic American actors now in Paris are to be commended for the spirit which has led them to arrange for a special professional observance of the Fourth of July which will testify to their loyalty to the land of the free and home of the brave.

It is not strange that the novelty of the proposed entertainment should have aroused the keenest interest in the minds of the wondering Parisians.

There is also a magnetism about the undertaking which cannot but make a potent appeal to a people themselves so patriotic as are the French. It is safe to say that the one-act play which the American actors propose to present in Paris on Independence Day will draw a brilliant and appreciative audience.

Mr. William H. Crane, Mr. John Drew, Mr. Charles Jefferson and other men and women who are taking part in this original movement are entitled to praise. They are good Americans. And even if the grand old Bird of Freedom should scream a bit theatrically under their encouragement this Fourth, what of it? He's the same old bird, all the same, and it must be remembered that he's in Paris and that the Parisians love a bit of the theatrical in celebrations patriotic.

A CLOSED CHAPTER.

Lee Meriwether has done what every one expected. He has taken the first slight excuse to drop his contest against Mayor Wells, the papers of withdrawal being filed yesterday by his counsel, William F. Smith.

He alleges as his reason for failure to prosecute the contest further the recent decision of the Supreme Court relative to comparing names with ballots. As the Republic has heretofore pointed out, this decision should in no wise interfere with the contests.

At the same time, The Republic said that the two contests against Mayor Wells would be dropped. Neither Mr. Meriwether nor Mr. Parker had the faintest hope of a successful contest. Their actions were practically forced upon them because of the wholesale charges of fraud that they made before the election took place. Even though the frauds did not occur in such numbers, they felt bound to reassert the charges.

Circuit Attorney Folk has attended to every case of fraudulent voting. The convictions which he has secured and which he will secure will do more to show the exact extent of the frauds in the April election than the feeble counter-claims by either the Republicans or the Public Ownership party. The two anti-Republican bodies worked in harmony before the election. Their contests were filed in the same spirit. The same excuse will serve to let them out of the hole.

"LOCAL IMPERIALISM."

There seems to be good reason for the belief expressed in Illinois that Governor Yates is in peril of serious political disaster if he ventures to oppose the movement for the election of United States Comptroller Dawes to the seat in the Senate now occupied by Senator Alston.

This danger menacing the Governor of Illinois is not due to the fact of Dawes' greater political strength in a fair State fight. But behind Mr. Dawes in this fight is the national administration, which has placed a tremendous patronage in his hands for use in the contest, and the administration itself is taking an unwaveringly active part in Mr. Dawes' behalf. The senatorial machine organized by Dawes is practically an administration machine.

It is not in Illinois that those who op-

pose it are very likely to be run over and crushed.

Such conditions in State politics are serious. If the people of Illinois prefer Mr. Dawes as one of their Senators it is their privilege to say so and to instruct their Legislature. But they should not be compelled by a national administration to elect Mr. Dawes as an administration candidate. Nor should any Illinoisan be subject to political chastisement by the national administration for venturing to express a preference for some other senatorial candidate than Mr. Dawes.

It looks as if the "local imperialism" of which certain anti-administration Republicans in Ohio have been complaining is being transferred to Illinois. The national administration is taking entirely too active a part in State politics.

A ST. LOUIS GROWTH.

St. Louis has been particularly fortunate during the past six months in every commercial activity. The impetus of the World's Fair has stimulated home investments. Bank clearings since January 1 have increased 33 per cent over the corresponding period of the preceding year.

One of the most gratifying gains has been in the railroad facilities of what is termed St. Louis territory. Transportation facilities have been wonderfully increased, making St. Louis more and more the central mart of Western States. Points to the southwest that have hardly existed commercially are now in touch with St. Louis merchants.

Just what this movement has been can best be judged by figures compiled in the Railway Age. Between January 1, 1901, and June 30, 1,817 miles of track have been laid in thirty-eight States and Territories. Two hundred and ninety-five miles of this track has been laid in Texas, a State that is proud to be known as an ally of St. Louis. Oklahoma, another Territory included by St. Louis traveling men in their itineraries, is now, 231 miles of track having been completed there in the past six months. Arkansas has eighty-seven miles more track now than on the first of the year. The Indian Territory boasts of seventy-three miles additional track. Missouri has sixty miles more track than on January 1.

Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and the Indian Territory, all contiguous territory, have constructed considerably more than one-third of the entire amount of track laid in the United States in the last six months. These States and Territories, together with Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Missouri, are richer by 891 miles of railroad than on January 1. All these States may be considered as St. Louis territory. That nearly one-half of the new track laid in the whole country was built inside that area is significant of the growth of resources.

During the next six months it is expected that several thousand additional miles of track will be laid under conditions change materially. Much of this will further increase the transportation facilities of the country surrounding St. Louis. Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Arkansas, as in the past six months, will continue to make freight carriage easier. Vast areas of comparatively unknown country will be thrown open by the movement. It is part and parcel of St. Louis expansion.

COMEDY INTERLUDE.

Although the French and German flags appeared intertwined over the barack gates of the crack guard corps of the German Army in Berlin this past week, it is not yet in order to hail the dawn of the millennium or to keep a particularly sharp lookout for the lying down together of the lion and the lamb.

There is a lot of world-politics in the current display of friendship between France and Germany, and the amicable union of the two flags on the occasion of the Paris-Berlin automobile races possesses no greater permanent significance than did Emperor William's marked attentions to the two French officers who recently witnessed a review of his troops.

Not the least among the influences causing this apparent German friendliness to France is the Emperor's friendship to France may yet be induced to join in a European trade alliance against the United States.

It is entirely safe to say, however, that world-politics will not yet prevail to overcome that antagonism between the French and the Germans in which racial hatred and a long history of hostility so potently figure. France will never be entirely content until the humiliations of 1870 have been wiped out by a war in which she shall be the victorious nation and Germany the defeated. Germany will never rest entirely easy and confident of French friendship so long as the slightest provocation brings swiftly to the surface this fixed determination for revenge which is born in the French blood. The two peoples are hereditary foes and heridity is a hard thing to overcome.

The Franco-German developments of the immediate past are, nevertheless, interesting to contemplate. They may be taken as furnishing the light comedy interlude between the more serious dramatic happenings which constitute the real play on the world's stage. It is worth while, therefore, to enjoy them in a spirit of holiday recreation. The greater happenings of the future will seem more theatrically effective owing to the contrast thus afforded.

HIS ANGELIC DUKELETS.

It would seem that when the entertaining and instructive young Duke of Manchester is safely guided through the Bankruptcy Court into which he has now but recently entered, the incident will mark the logical completion of a plucking in which the pin-feathers lost by the British noblemen were, slantly speaking, of the celestial variety.

This fact is made manifest by Manchester's own formal declaration that his financial troubles are due to the fact that he was an angel. The young Duke did not put on any "side" in setting up this claim—indeed, he seemed a bit ashamed of his angelic privileges, and, if he has a halo, he kept it closely concealed about his person. But he persisted that it was the angel business which bankrupted him, and then he explained to the Court that he was of that special breed of "angels" so denominated because they backed theatrical enterprises to the vast lightening of their own purses.

It is pleasantly probable, therefore,

that the Duke of Manchester will now present the apparent anomaly of being all the better man because he has ceased being an angel. He may fly a more sedate flight, and it should, consistently, be a home-circling flight since his marriage to an American girl, but it should also be an infinitely more comfortable flight. For there's no denying the fact. As an "angel," his Grace of Manchester has been bumped and tumbled and towed and jarred to a degree which probably entitles him to the world's record.

INVEST FOR SAFETY.

If there is to be a strengthening of American stocks based on reliable information of promising crop conditions and on the general prosperity of the country the advance must be taken as legitimate and as a sound foundation for the investment of capital.

What is to be guarded against at such a time is the proneness of the speculative element in Wall street to carry this natural bull spirit beyond the limits warranted by facts. The steadying of markets, followed by a healthy advance, is to be desired. The inauguration of a speculative boom threatening to more than offset the benefits now promised to wise investors would be deplorable.

The gambling clique which constitutes a certain element of the New York Stock Exchange must of necessity count upon the outside speculator, familiarly known as the lamb, for the final success of a speculative movement. The clique itself is able to start such a movement, to so manipulate prices as to create an impression that an upward bulge is at hand. But if the rush of the innocent outsider does not then materialize the boom also fails of materialization. The aim of the gamblers is to "steer" the lambs into Wall street at this juncture.

Caution on the part of the outsider with money to invest is eminently desirable. It is well to be content with legitimate investments returning moderate dividends. Danger is created the moment one begins gambling for a big profit.

AN IMPORTANT BOARD.

There is the soundest common sense in the World's Fair determination to bring together the best architectural talent in the United States in a Commission of Architects, the duty of which shall be to plan the general scheme of the World's Fair grounds and buildings.

The selection of the local members of this commission has been wisely made. When the names of the outside architects who have been chosen and have accepted appointment shall be made known it is to be hoped that the commission as thus completed will represent the best American talent in the profession of architecture. There is every reason to believe that this representation will be attained.

Also it is to be hoped that the Architectural Commission will be completed and organized without delay. Its task is now the immediate and most important of World's Fair tasks. If effectively performed at an early date the result will be a tremendous gain of time for all the work which is to follow. The Architectural Commission should get down to business in the planning of World's Fair grounds and buildings before the first half of July is ended.

When trying yourself to keep cool remember that babies suffer most from hot weather. The officers and ladies of the Fresh Air Mission are working gratuitously and working hard, but they need support. Send all contributions to The Republic direct.

Charles M. Schwab has still another lever that he uses before giving away money. He stipulates that no church having a debt shall receive aid from him. Everything seems to be getting on a business basis.

Texas expects to have 710 miles of railroad completed by the end of the year—more than twice the amount laid since January 1, 1901. That is something on the lightning express order.

After receiving so many evidences of pride in the World's Fair from citizens along the route to Buffalo, Missouri Day at the Pan-American exposition is a thorough success.

You'll hear a joyous shriek from the American Eagle pretty soon, now, but the Globe-Democrat's roosters are as dumb as ever on the Declaration of Independence.

Canadians acknowledge that Americans are not conquering them, but that the Dominion is being bought. This seems to be a distinction without a difference.

Even the Cardinals have absorbed the New St. Louis spirit. If they keep on winning games, they will be entitled to a place in the band wagon.

To-day the Buffalo Exposition will appear at its best. That's because it's Missouri Day and a jollification time for the World's Fair.

Mrs. James Brown Potter's recitation from the chance of an English parish church certainly gives her a perfectly heavenly free ad.

To get rid of the suburban highwayman the best of all recipes is a pistol and the quick drawing of it by suburbanites.

It may truthfully be said that the American Army loses one of its heavy weights in the retirement of General Shafter.

This is indeed a remarkable summer. Not a word yet about the sea-serpent, the airship or the kissing or strangle bug.

All actor-folk will tell you that the can't-get-away people are a heap better off than the can't-get-back-home people.

That stock boom expected to follow Pierpont Morgan's return may be based on the belief that he's a rising man.

If anything in the world is calculated to make a person hot it is the eternal repetition of the advice to keep cool.

Chauncey Depew is in Paris, but that's no reason for charging that the Peach is having a juicy old time.

AMBASSADOR CAMBON MUCH IMPRESSED WITH THE WEST.

Predicts That Center of Influence Will, in Years, Be Located in the Mississippi Valley, Where, He Says, He Found Magical Development in Natural Resources as Well as in Artistic and Musical Directions—Observations of Noted French Traveler.



M. JULES MARTIN CAMBON.

French Ambassador, who predicts that the important commercial center of the United States will shift to the Mississippi Valley.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, July 1.—M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States, called at the White House to-day to take formal leave of President McKinley preparatory to sailing for France on July 4.

M. Cambon will be accompanied by M. Jules Bouef, chancellor of the embassy, who is also going to France for his vacation. While in France M. Bouef will complete arrangements for the erection of the Rochambeau statue in Washington. The Ambassador, after attending to official business in Paris, will go to Switzerland.

M. Cambon has just completed a trip through the States bordering upon the Great Lakes, and he spoke about his experiences and observations on his return with much enthusiasm. The French Ambassador enjoys traveling and has visited many of the larger of the American cities. He is becoming widely acquainted and is one of the most popular of the foreign diplomats. The main object of the Ambassador's trip was to attend the commencement exercises of the University of Chicago, where M. Cambon received the degree of doctor of laws.

He first went to Saint Louis, where he spent a few days, and was pleasantly entertained.

Then, by easy stages, he proceeded to Detroit, Mich., which was originally a French trading post and mission. Cleveland, the greatest shipping place on the Great Lakes, was next honored by the Ambassador's presence, and after making a study of the city's social and industrial side, M. Cambon proceeded to Pittsburgh.

Impressed With the Great West.

"Wherever I went," said M. Cambon, "I was impressed with the spirit of progress

that was manifest. These Western people are not accurately judged by their fellow-countrymen of the East. The East, I think, holds itself above the West, and feels that the West is not quite its equal in learning, enterprise, or—if I may be permitted—good manners.

"Now, I think the contrary. I found the Chicago society very polished and agreeable. In the homes in the northern part of the city I found much artistic and musical development. I found this also true of the other cities I visited.

"Two things the result of my trip are fixed in my mind. First, I would like to see the wonderful, magical development of the inland States, and second, the fact that wherever I have gone I have met with friends of France, and a multitude of men and women engrafted on the American soil with French blood in their veins. If I were asked to make a prediction as to where the center of influence of the country would be in my mind, now, I would point to that region through which I have just passed extending from Pennsylvania on the east to the Mississippi on the west. It is the heart of the country. To the east are the Atlantic seaboard States; to the west are the Pacific States, already feeling the powerful influence of the expanding trade with the Orient. To the north are the great lakes, through which traffic is already going to the sea; to the south is the Gulf of Mexico, connecting by a tremendous national canal. Here is where the development of the last century has been greatest, and here will, in time, be the seat of industrial and scholastic empire.

"Over all this region, destined for such greatness, the French have left their mark. It is far deeper than I had supposed, and this is particularly true of the Valley of the Mississippi.

Ambassador Cambon's views are bound to attract wide attention, and are likely to start new the debate between Chicago and New York as to which is the representative of the greatest national community.

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"The World's Fair will bring thousands of persons to St. Louis who will want to get the latest news of the bureau. In all probability a station will be established at the World's Fair grounds and placed in charge of a competent official. The downtown office, however, will be visited by especially the rural districts, where crop reports are daily received. To accommodate these we should have even a branch office in the country, and an increased office force to take charge of the visitors and the increasing business.

The new weather bureau has been in charge of Doctor Hyatt for the last three years. He probably will remain in charge during the World's Fair.

BARKER SEEKS NEW TRIAL.

Plea Based on Barring of Some of His Wife's Testimony.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 1.—A writ of error in the case of Thomas G. Barker, sentenced to five years' imprisonment for shooting the Reverend John Keller at Arlington, N. J., was taken to-day in Jersey City, and application was made to the Supreme Court by Barker's counsel.

The new trial is asked for mainly because of the action of Judge Blair in not allowing the testimony of Mrs. Barker to be heard during the trial. It is far deeper than I had supposed, and this is particularly true of the Valley of the Mississippi.

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